



2002/C-001
5579*



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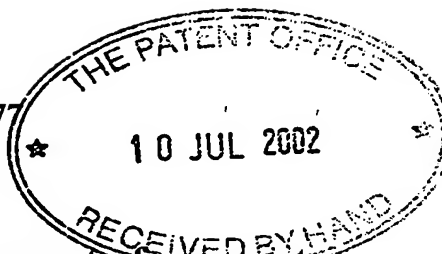
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Stephen Hordley

Dated 9 April 2003



1/77

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Request for grant of a patent

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1. Your reference

RC/FP6073274

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0215982.0

10 JUL 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

DYSTAR TEXTILFARBEN GmbH & CO. DEUTSCHLAND KG
ESCHENHEIMER TOR 2
60318 FRANKFURT
GERMANY

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

GERMANY

6 455539 002

4. Title of the invention

FIBRE REACTIVE AZO DYES

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

MEWBURN ELLIS

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

YORK HOUSE
23 KINGSWAY
LONDON
WC2B 6HP

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

109006

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request?

(Answer "Yes" if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
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YES

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form 0
Description 29
Claim(s) 6
Abstract 1
Drawing(s) 0



10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item

Priority documents 0

Translations of priority documents 0

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77) 0

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) 0

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77) 0

Any other documents 0
(Please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

9 July 2002



12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom R COLEIRO 0161 834 0201

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Description

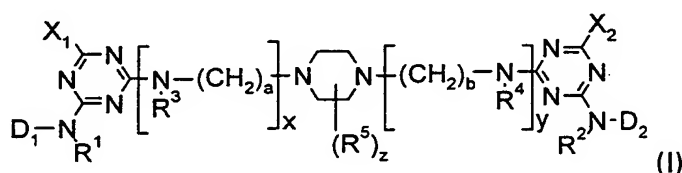
5 Fibre Reactive Azo Dyes

The present invention relates to the field of fibre-reactive dyes.

10 Dyestuffs containing chromophores linked via a piperazine type linking unit are known from literature and are described for example in EP-A-0126265, EP-A-0693538, WO99/05224 and WO00/08104.

15 The inventor of the present invention has surprisingly found that dyestuffs with very strong and economic shades exhibiting excellent fastness properties can be obtained if piperazine type linking units are used to link two chromophores each selected from a specific range of chromophores as defined below.

The present invention claims dyestuffs of the formula I



wherein

each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 , independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;

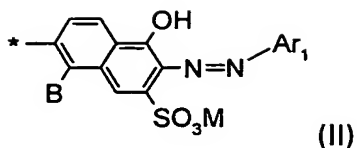
25 each of X_1 and X_2 , independently, is a labile atom or group;

each of x and y , independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1;

each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, $a > b$; and

z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

D_1 is a group of the formula II



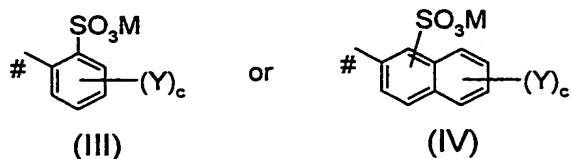
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

Ar₁ is a group of the formula III or of the formula IV



wherein

the or each Y independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group, c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

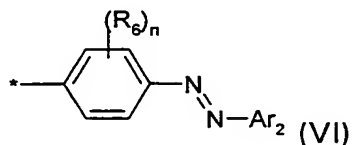
D₁ is a group of the formula V



wherein

M, * and Ar₁ are defined as given above; or

D₁ is a group of the formula VI



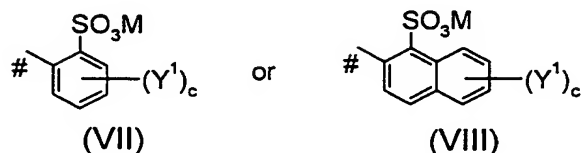
wherein

* is defined as given above

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

the or each R₆ independently is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, NHCONH₂, NHCO(C₁-C₄)-alkyl, SO₃M or halogen;

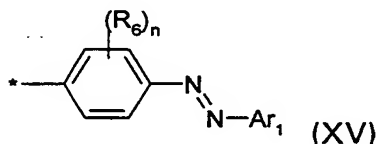
Ar₂ is a group of the formula VII or of the formula VIII



wherein

the or each Y¹ independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group or – N=N-Ar₃,
 wherein Ar₃ is an optionally substituted phenylene or naphthylene moiety;
 c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the
 azo group; or

D₁ is a group of the formula XV

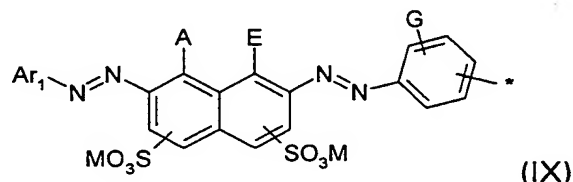


wherein R⁶, Ar₁, n and * are defined as given above; or

D₁ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine
 chromophore;

D₂ is a group of the formula II; or

D₂ is a group of the formula IX



wherein

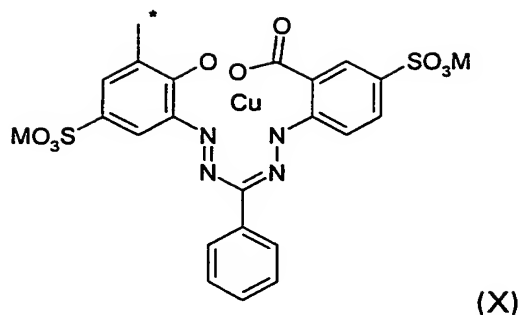
A and E are independently OH or NH₂ and A ≠ E;

G is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, SO₃M or halogen; and

Ar₁, M and * are defined as given above; or

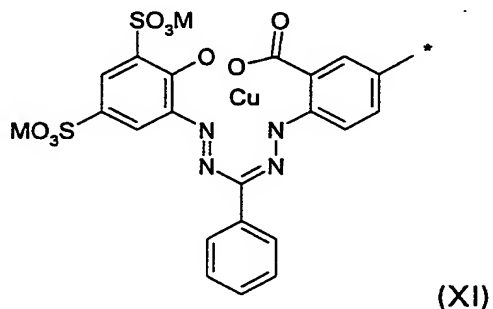
D₂ is a group of the formula VI; or

D₂ is a group of the formula X



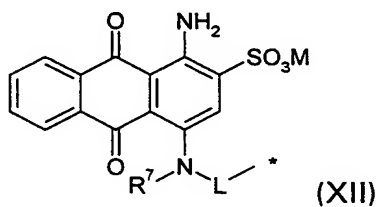
wherein M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XI



5 wherein M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XII



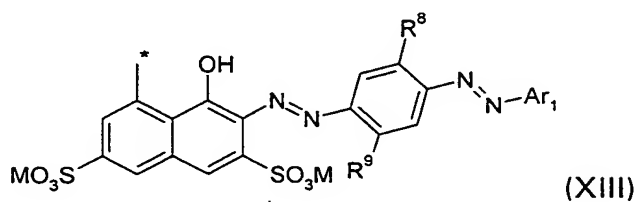
wherein

R⁷ is H or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

10 L is a divalent moiety and

M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XIII

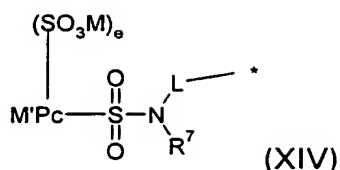


wherein

15 R⁸ and R⁹, independently, are H, halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy;

and M, Ar₁ and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XIV



wherein

M' is a metal atom;

Pc is a phthalocyanine chromophore;

e is < 4; and

M, L and R⁷ are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XV; or

D₂ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

Alkyl groups may be straight-chain or branched and are preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkyl groups, for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl or n-butyl. Substituted alkyl groups are preferably substituted by hydroxyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen or carboxyl groups.

The same logic applies for alkoxy groups, which are thus preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy groups and particularly methoxy and ethoxy.

Substituted phenylene or naphthylene moieties standing for Ar₃ are preferably of the formulae III and IV above.

A divalent moiety L occurring in the groups of the formulae XII and XIV is preferably a phenylene or (C₁-C₆)-alkylene, preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkylene moiety. The phenylene moiety is optionally substituted by (SO₃M)_f, where f = 0, 1, or 2 and (R₁₆)_g, where R₁₆ is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy or halogen.

R¹ to R⁵ are preferably H or methyl. R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are especially preferably H.

X₁ and X₂ are preferably halogen like fluorine and chlorine or optionally substituted pyridinium like 3- and 4-carboxypyridinium. X₁ and X₂ are especially preferably chlorine.

M is preferably H, an alkaline metal, like sodium, potassium and lithium and is especially preferably sodium.

M' is preferably Cu, Ni or Al.

5



30 # indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae

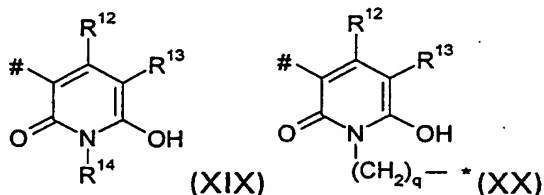
(XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of formula I.

P is preferably phenyl or naphthyl which is optionally substituted by (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, H₂NCONH, CH₃CONH or SO₃M, wherein M is

defined as given above.

An optionally substituted pyridonyl group is preferably of the formulae (XIX) or (XX)



wherein

R¹² is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or phenyl;

R¹³ is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, CN, CONH₂ or CH₂SO₃M, wherein M is defined as given above;

R¹⁴ is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or phenyl;

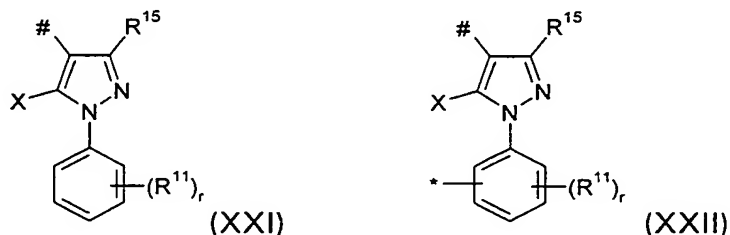
q is zero or is 1-4;

indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of the formula I.

An optionally substituted pyrazolonyl group is preferably of the formulae (XXI) or

(XXII)



wherein

R¹⁵ is methyl, carboxyl or methoxycarbonyl;

X is OH or NH₂;

the or each R¹¹, independently, is (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halogen,

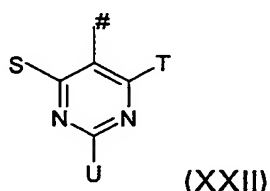
H_2NCONH , CH_3CONH or SO_3M , wherein M is defined as given above;

r is zero or 1-4, preferably zero or 1-3, still more preferably 0, 1 or 2, especially 1 or 2;

indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb); and

* indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group of the dyestuff of the formula I.

An optionally substituted pyrimidinyl group is preferably of the formula (XXII)



wherein each of S, T and U, independently, is H, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ -alkoxy, hydroxy, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ -alkylthio, mercapto, amino, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ -alkyl-amino or di- $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ -alkyl-amino; and # indicates the bond to the azo group of the monoazo chromophore of formulae (XVIa) and (XVIb).

Preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are bright orange dyestuffs, wherein D_1 and D_2 both are a group of formula (II), with the proviso, however, that $\text{D}_1 \neq \text{D}_2$ or $\text{D}_1 = \text{D}_2$ if $\text{R}^1 \neq \text{R}^2$.

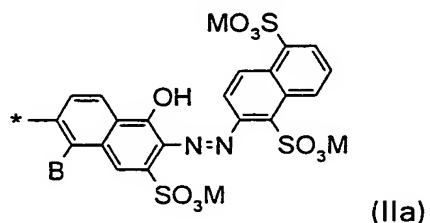
In still more preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X_1 and X_2 are both chlorine;

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are H;

$a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$; and

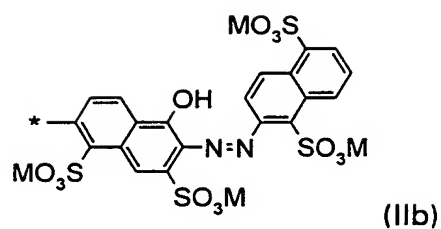
D_1 and D_2 are both a group of the formula (IIa)



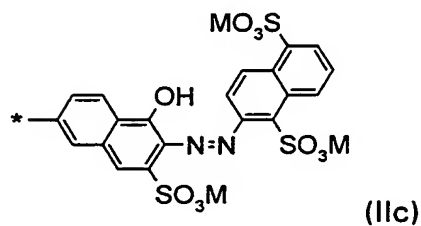
wherein B and M are defined as given above,

In especially preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I)

D_1 is a group of the formula (IIb)



and D₂ is a group of formula (IIc)

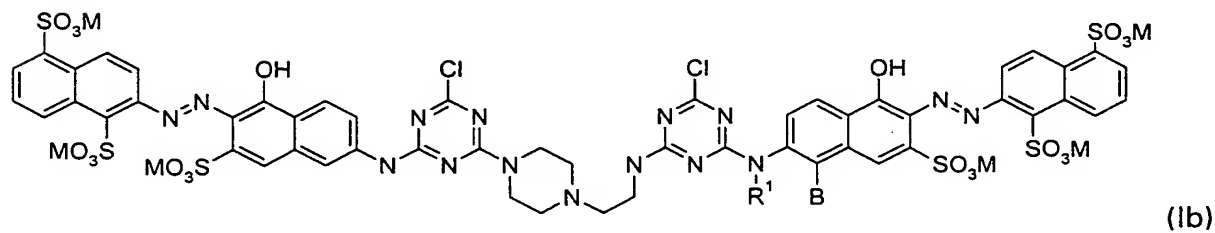
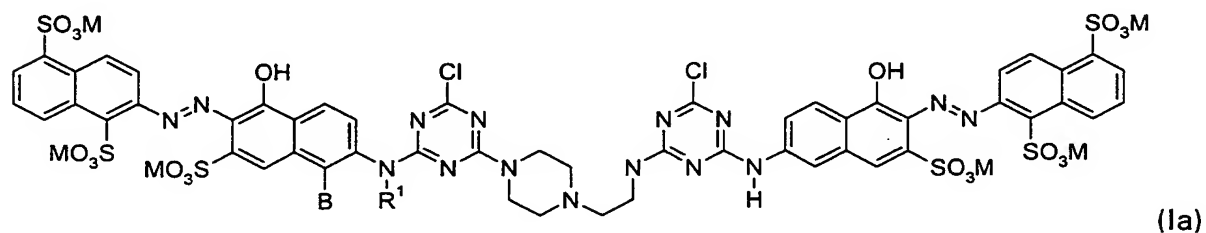


5

or D₁ and D₂ are both a group of formula (IIc) and R¹ ≠ R², especially one of R¹ and R² is H and the other methyl.

Especially preferred bright orange dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formulae

10 (Ia) and (Ib)



15 wherein

B is SO₃M and R¹ is H or B is H and R¹ is methyl and M is defined as given above.

Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are homogeneous black dyestuffs, wherein

D_1 is a group of the formula (II) and

D_2 is a group of the formula (IX).

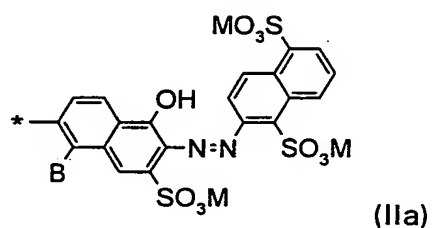
5 In still more preferred homogeneous black dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X_1 and X_2 are both chlorine;

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are H;

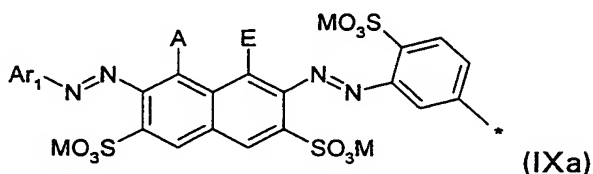
$a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$;

D_1 is a group of the formula (IIa)



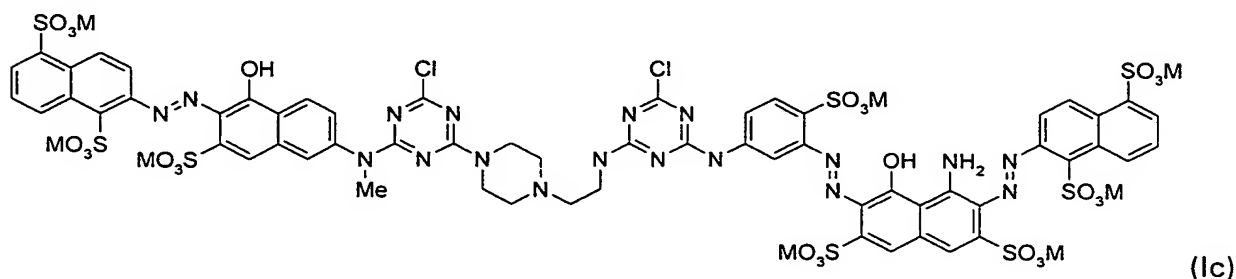
wherein B and M are defined as given above; and

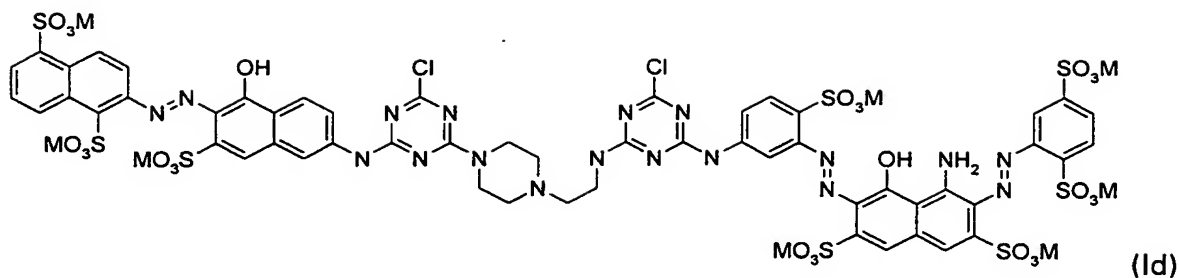
D_2 is a group of the formula (IXa)



wherein A is OH and E is NH_2 or A is NH_2 and E is OH and Ar_1 and M are defined as given above. A is especially preferred NH_2 and E is OH.

Especially preferred homogeneous black dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formulae (Ic) and (Id)





wherein M is defined as given above.

Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are dull red dyestuffs, wherein

5 D_1 is a group of the formula (V) and

D_2 is a group of the formula (XV).

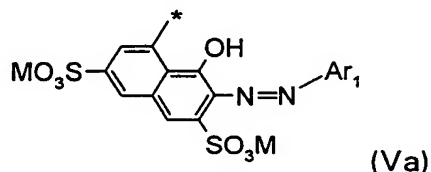
In still more preferred dull red dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X_1 and X_2 are both chlorine;

R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are H;

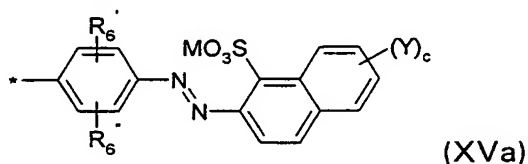
10 $a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$;

D_1 is a group of the formula (Va)



wherein Ar_1 , M and * are defined as given above; and

D_2 is a group of the formula (XVa)



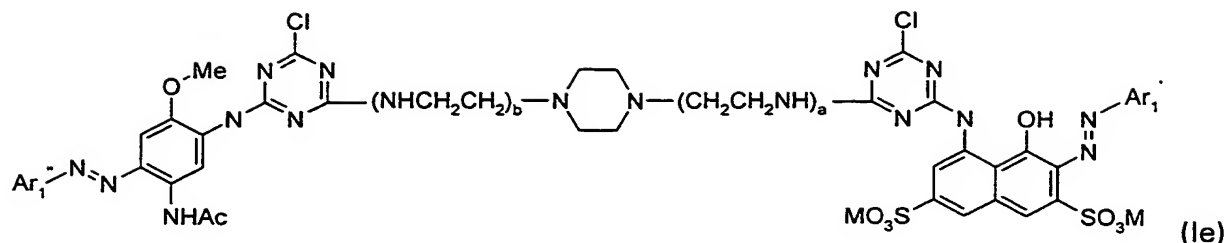
wherein

R_6' is H, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy or halogen;

R_6'' is H, $NHCONH_2$, $NHCO(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or SO_3M ; and

Y, c and M are defined as given above.

20 Especially preferred dull red dyestuffs of the formula (I) are of the formula (Ie)



wherein

a is 1 and b is 0 or a is 0 and b is 1;

Ar₁' is 2-sulphophenyl, 2,5-disulphophenyl, 1-sulpho-2-naphthyl or 1,5-disulpho-2-naphthyl and

Ar₁'' is 4,8-disulpho-2-naphthyl or 3,6,8-trisulpho-2-naphthyl.

Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are homogeneous green dyestuffs, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (XV) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IX), a group of the formula (X), a group of the formula (XI), a group of the formula (XII), a group of the formula (XIII) or a group of the formula (XIV).

In still more preferred homogeneous green dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X₁ and X₂ are both chlorine;

R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H; and

a = b = 2 with x = 0 and y = 1 or x = 1 and y = 0.

Further preferred dyestuffs of the formula (I) are yellow dyestuffs, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (II), a group of the formula (VI) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (VI), or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

In still more preferred homogeneous green dyestuffs of the formula (I)

X₁ and X₂ are both chlorine;

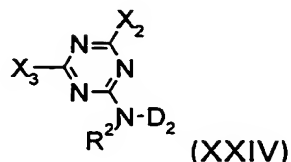
R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H; and

The dyestuffs of the present invention can be present as a preparation in solid or liquid (dissolved) form. In solid form they generally contain the electrolyte salts customary in the case of water-soluble and in particular fibre-reactive dyes, such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride and sodium sulfate, and also the auxiliaries customary in commercial dyes, such as buffer substances capable of establishing a pH in aqueous solution between 3 and 7, such as sodium acetate, sodium borate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate and disodium hydrogenphosphate, small amounts of siccatives or, if they are present in liquid, aqueous solution (including the presence of thickeners of the type customary in print pastes), substances which ensure the permanence of these preparations, for example mold preventatives.

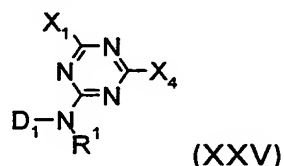
A dyestuff of the formula I may for example be prepared by reacting a piperazine compound of the formula XXIII



wherein R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , a , b , x , y , and z are defined as given above, with a compound of the formula XXIV

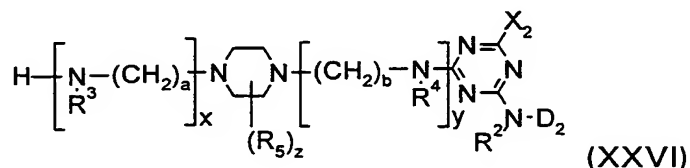


wherein R^2 , X_2 and D_2 are defined as given above and X_3 is a labile atom or a group capable of reaction with an amine, preferably chlorine, and with a compound of the formula XXV



wherein R^1 , X_1 and D_1 are defined as given above and X_4 has one of the meanings of X_3 .

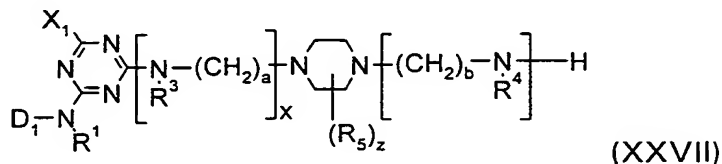
- 10 It is possible to react a compound of formula XXIII first with a compound of the formula XXIV to form a compound of the formula XXVI



wherein all variables are defined as given above,

- 15 which is then reacted with a compound of the formula XXV to a dyestuff of the formula I.

As an alternative is it also possible to react a compound of the formula XXIII first with a compound of the formula XXV to form the compound of the formula XXVII



wherein all variables are defined as given above,

which is then reacted with a compound of the formula XXIV to a dyestuff of the formula I.

In general, one mole of a compound of the formula XXIII is reacted with 1 mole of a compound of the formula XXIV and 1 mole of a compound of the formula XXV in a manner known per se to a skilled person.

- 5 The compounds of the formulae XXIII, XXIV and XXV are known or can easily be prepared by a skilled person using methods which are known per se. As an example, a compound of the formula XXIV, wherein X_2 is chlorine can be obtained by reacting cyanuric chloride with a compound of the formula XXVIII



wherein R^2 and D_2 are defined as given above.

15 The compounds of the formula XXVIII can be prepared by means of customary diazotization and coupling reactions in a manner familiar to those skilled in the art.

20 The dyestuffs of the instant invention are reactive dyestuffs suitable for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials by the application and fixing methods numerously described in the art for fibre-reactive dyes. They provide exceptionally bright, exceptionally strong and economic shades. Such dyes especially when used for exhaust dyeing of cellulosic materials can exhibit excellent properties including build-up, aqueous solubility, light-fastness, wash off and robustness to process variables. They are also wholly compatible with similar dyes designed for high temperature (80-100° C) application to cellulosic textiles, and thus lead to highly reproducible application processes, with short application times.

25

30 The present invention therefore also provides for use of the inventive dyestuffs for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials and processes for dyeing and printing such materials using a dyestuff according

to the invention. Usually the dyestuff is applied to the substrate in dissolved form and fixed on the fibre by the action of an alkali or by heating or both.

Hydroxy-containing materials are natural or synthetic hydroxy-containing materials, for example cellulose fiber materials, including in the form of paper, or their regenerated products and polyvinyl alcohols. Cellulose fiber materials are preferably cotton but also other natural vegetable fibers, such as linen, hemp, jute and ramie fibres. Regenerated cellulose fibers are for example staple viscose and filament viscose.

Carboxamido-containing materials are for example synthetic and natural polyamides and polyurethanes, in particular in the form of fibers, for example wool and other animal hairs, silk, leather, nylon-6,6, nylon-6, nylon-11, and nylon-4.

Application of the inventive dyestuffs is by generally known processes for dyeing and printing fiber materials by the known application techniques for fibre-reactive dyes. The dyestuffs according to the invention are highly compatible with similar dyes designed for high temperature (80-100° C) applications and are advantageously useful in exhaust dyeing processes.

Similarly, the conventional printing processes for cellulose fibers, which can either be carried out in single-phase, for example by printing with a print paste containing sodium bicarbonate or some other acid-binding agent and the colorant, and subsequent steaming at appropriate temperatures, or in two phases, for example by printing with a neutral or weakly acid print paste containing the colorant and subsequent fixation either by passing the printed material through a hot electrolyte-containing alkaline bath or by overpadding with an alkaline electrolyte-containing padding liquor and subsequent batching of this treated material or subsequent steaming or subsequent treatment with dry heat, produce strong prints with well defined contours and a clear white ground.

Changing fixing conditions has only little effect on the outcome of the prints. Not only in dyeing but also in printing the degrees of fixation obtained with dye

mixtures of the invention are very high. The hot air used in dry heat fixing by the customary thermofix processes has a temperature of from 120 to 200°C. In addition to the customary steam at from 101 to 103°C, it is also possible to use superheated steam and high pressure steam at up to 160°C.

5

The inventive dyestuffs can in addition be used to produce inks useful for printing the substrates described above, for example textiles, especially cellulosic textiles, and paper. Such inks can be used in all technologies, for example conventional printing, ink-jet printing or bubble-jet printing (for information on such printing technologies see for example Text. Chem. Color, Volume 19(8),
10 pages 23 ff and Volume 21, pages 27 ff).

15

Acid-binding agents responsible for fixing the dyes to cellulose fibers are for example water-soluble basic salts of alkali metals and of alkaline earth metals of inorganic or organic acids, and compounds which release alkali when hot. Of particular suitability are the alkali metal hydroxides and alkali metal salts of weak to medium inorganic or organic acids, the preferred alkali metal compounds being the sodium and potassium compounds. These acid-binding agents are for example sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium
20 bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium formate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate and disodium hydrogenphosphate.

20

Treating the dyestuffs according to the invention with the acid-binding agents with or without heating bonds the dyes chemically to the cellulose fibers.

25

Especially the dyeings on cellulose, after they have been given the usual aftertreatment of rinsing to remove unfixed dye portions, show excellent properties.

30

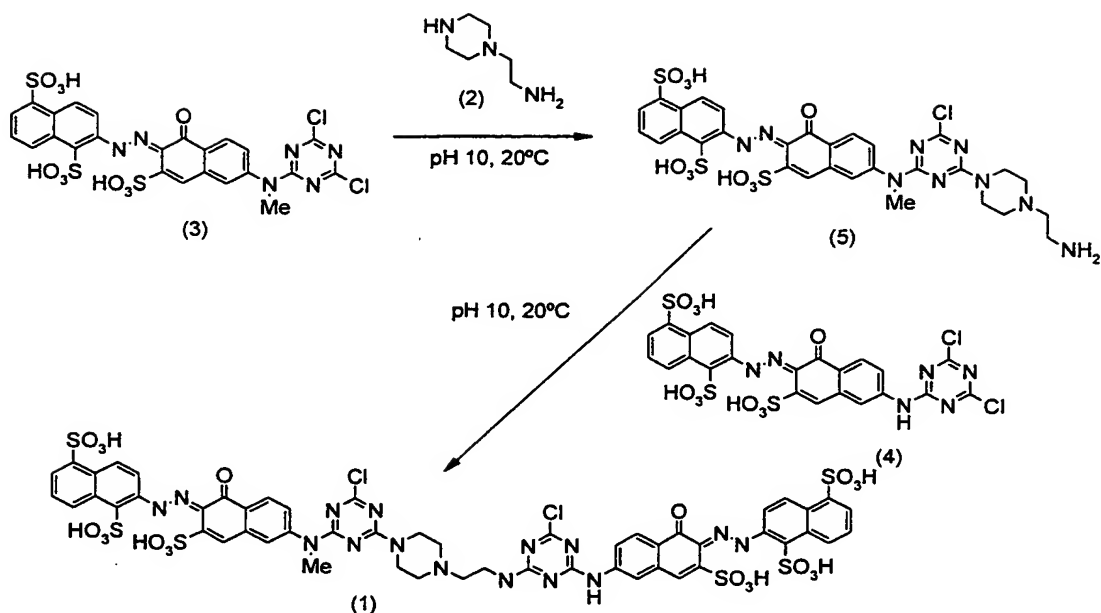
The dyeings of polyurethane and polyamide fibers are customarily carried out from an acid medium. The dyebath may contain for example acetic acid and/or ammonium sulfate and/or acetic acid and ammonium acetate or sodium acetate to bring it to the desired pH. To obtain a dyeing of acceptable levelness it is

advisable to add customary leveling auxiliaries, for example based on a reaction product of cyanuric chloride with three times the molar amount of an aminobenzenesulfonic acid or aminonaphthalenesulfonic acid or based on a reaction product of for example stearylamine with ethylene oxide. In general the material to be dyed is introduced into the bath at a temperature of about 40°C and agitated therein for some time, the dyebath is then adjusted to the desired weakly acid, preferably weakly acetic acid, pH, and the actual dyeing is carried out at temperature between 60 and 98°C. However, the dyeings can also be carried out at the boil or at temperatures up to 120°C (under superatmospheric pressure).

Example 1

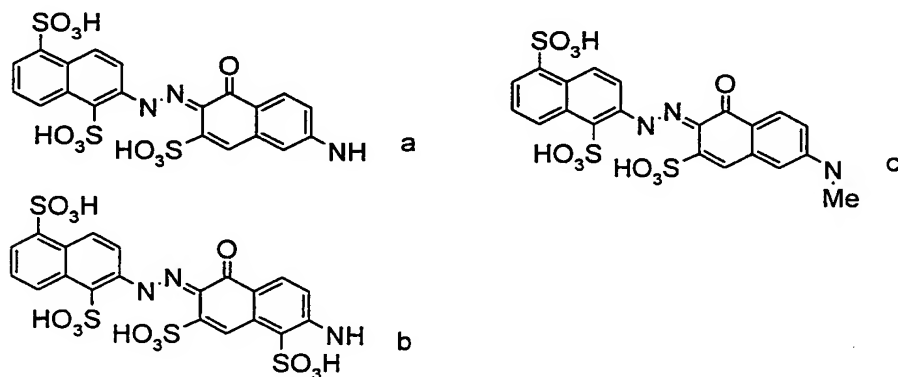
1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (2.6g, 0.02 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (3) (0.02 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a solution of the orange dye (5). To this solution was added the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (4) (0.02 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 48 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of NaCl. The precipitated dye was filtered off, salt removed by dialysis and dried to give the expected dye (1) (16.0g).

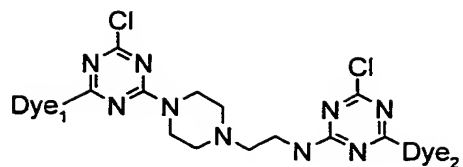
(λ_{\max} = 491nm, ϵ = 65500, $\nu_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 115nm). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 2 - 4

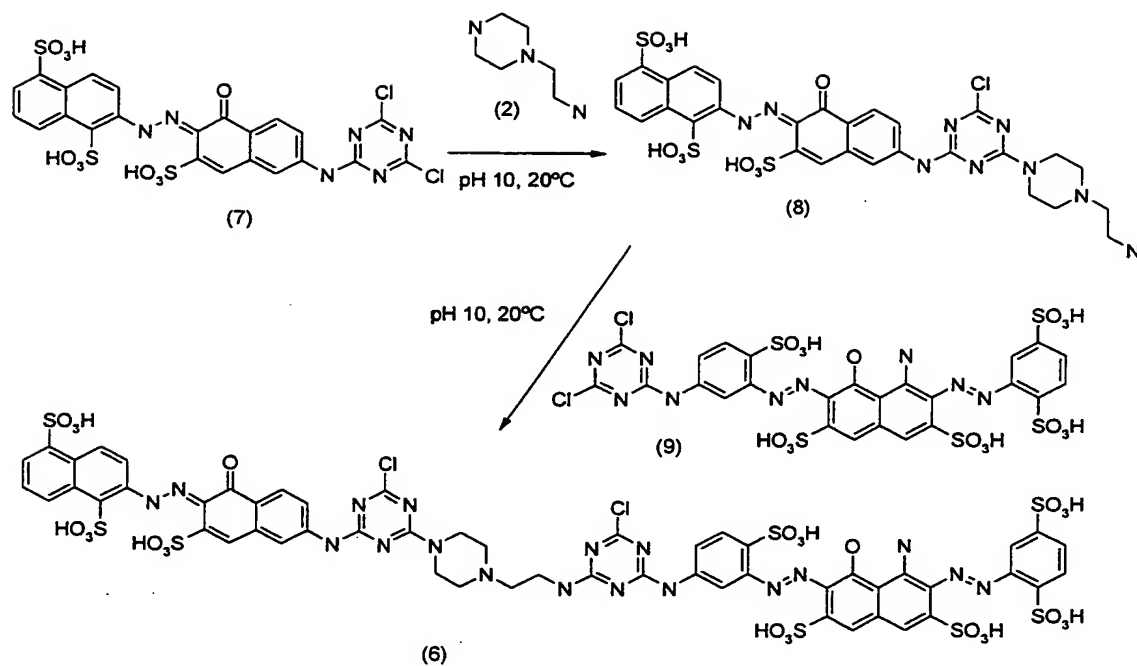
Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 1 the following dyes were synthesised.





Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$
2	a	c	495
3	a	b	493
4	b	a	491

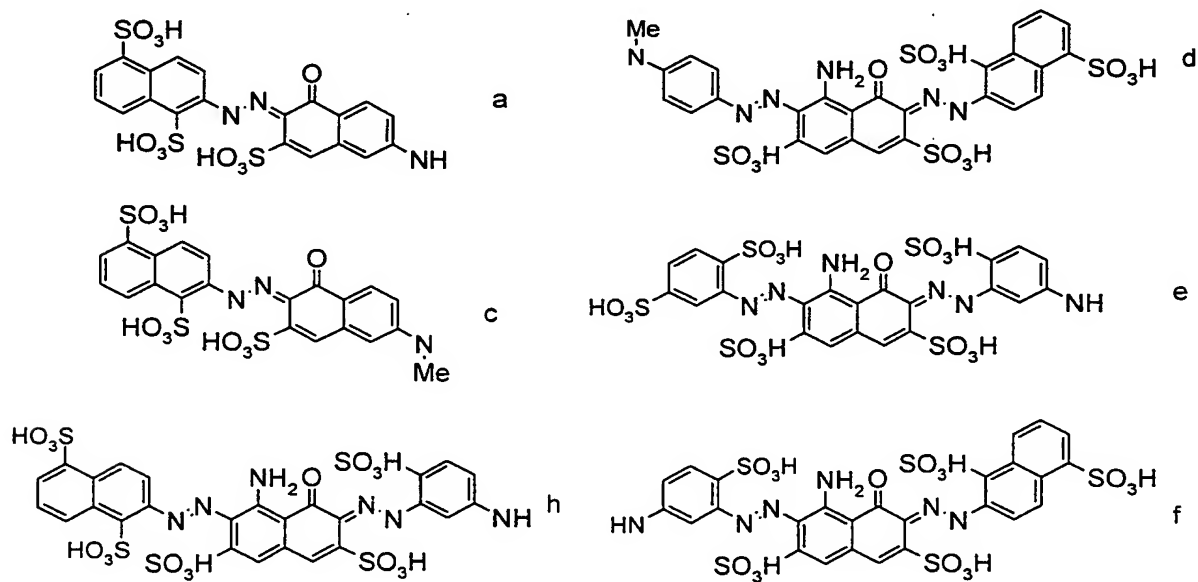
- 5 **Example 5**
 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (1.4g, 0.011 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (7) (0.011 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a slurry of
- 10 the orange dye (8). To this slurry was added the navy dichlorotriazinyl dye (9) (0.011 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 24 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (6) (18.0g).
- 15 ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 623\text{nm}$, $\epsilon = 42500$, $\nu_{\text{max}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.

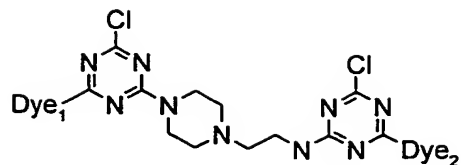


Examples 6-11

Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 5 the following

5 dyes were synthesised.



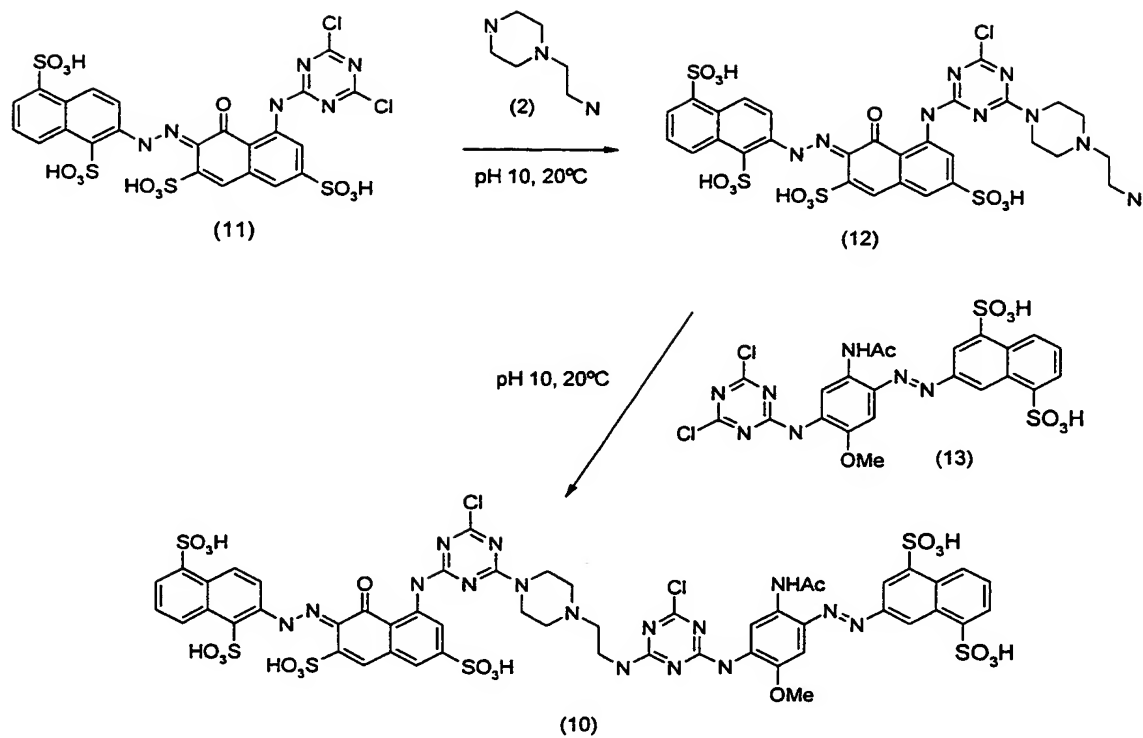


Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$
6	c	f	614
7	c	e	619
8	a	f	613
9	C	h	618
10	A	h	622
11	A	d	608

5

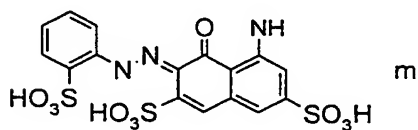
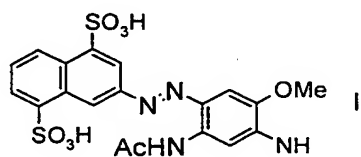
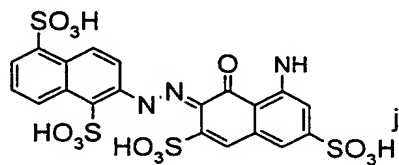
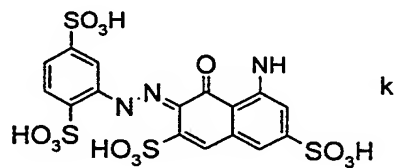
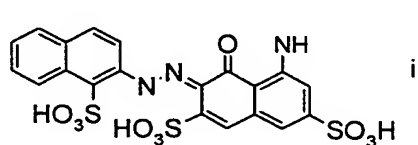
Example 12

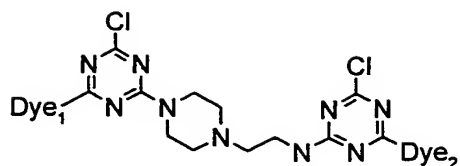
1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (1.0g, 0.0077 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the red dichlorotriazinyl dye (11) (0.0077 mol) in water (300 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding the red dye (12). To this solution was added the yellow dichlorotriazinyl dye (13) (0.0077 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 24 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (10) (10.6g). ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 516\text{nm}$, $\epsilon = 46000$, $\nu_{\text{max}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 13-27

Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 12 the following dyes were synthesised.





Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$
13	i	l	462
14	l	i	561
15	i	n	518
16	n	i	522
17	l	j	520
18	j	n	514
19	n	j	515
20	m	l	436
21	l	m	467
22	m	n	507
23	n	m	507
24	k	l	504
25	l	k	473
26	k	n	506
27	n	k	499

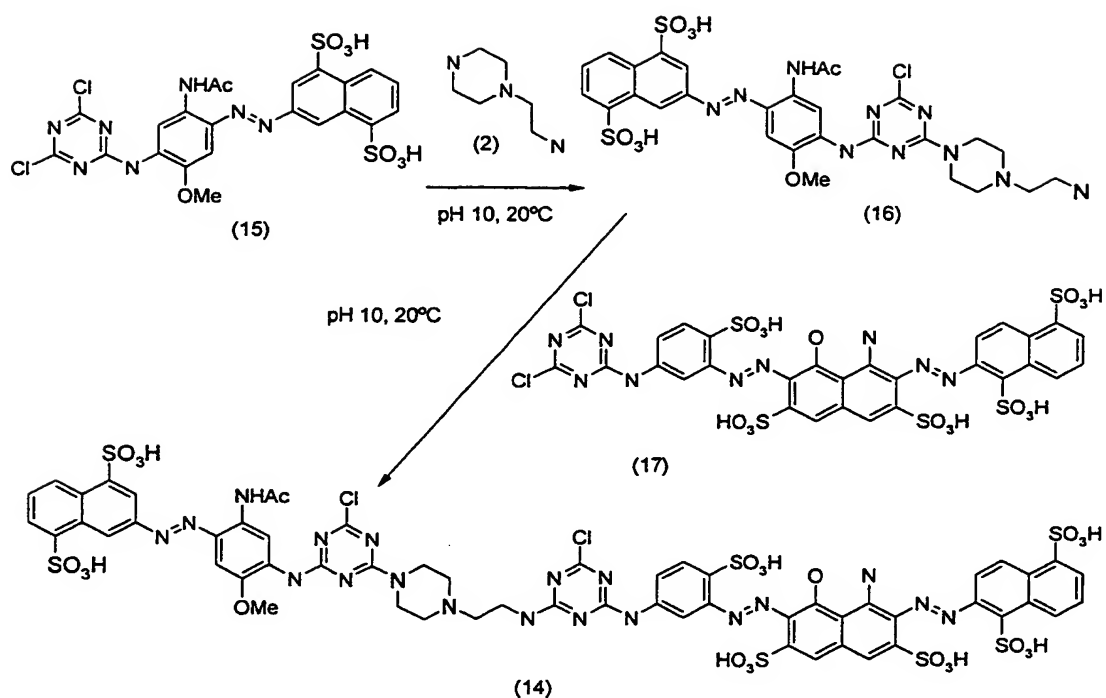
5

Example 28

1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (0.32g, 0.0025 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the yellow dichlorotriazinyl dye (15) (0.0025 mol) in water (200 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding the yellow dye (16). To this slurry was added the navy dichlorotriazinyl dye (17) (0.0025 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 4 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of methylated spirits. The precipitated dye was filtered off, and dried to give the expected dye (14) (4.9g).

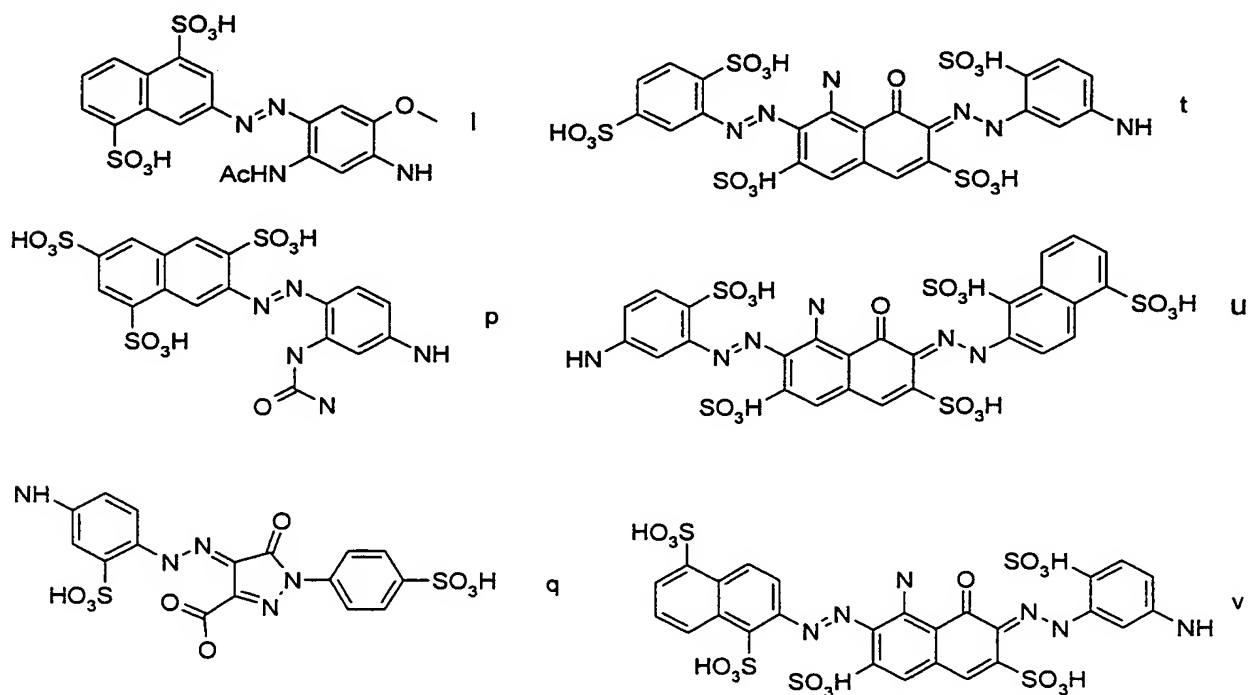
15

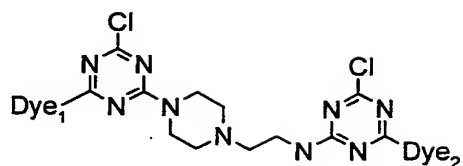
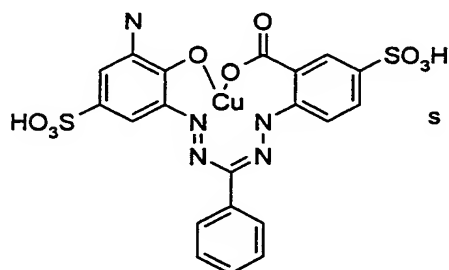
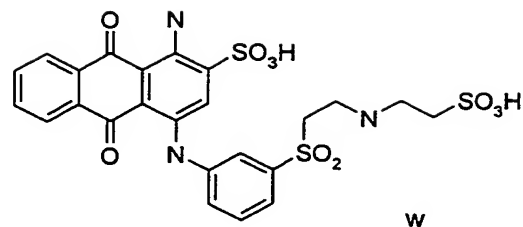
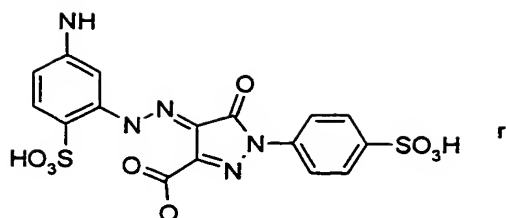
(λ_{max} = (415nm) and 614nm, ϵ = 36800, $\nu_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 117nm). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 29-38

Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 28 the following dyes were synthesised.





5

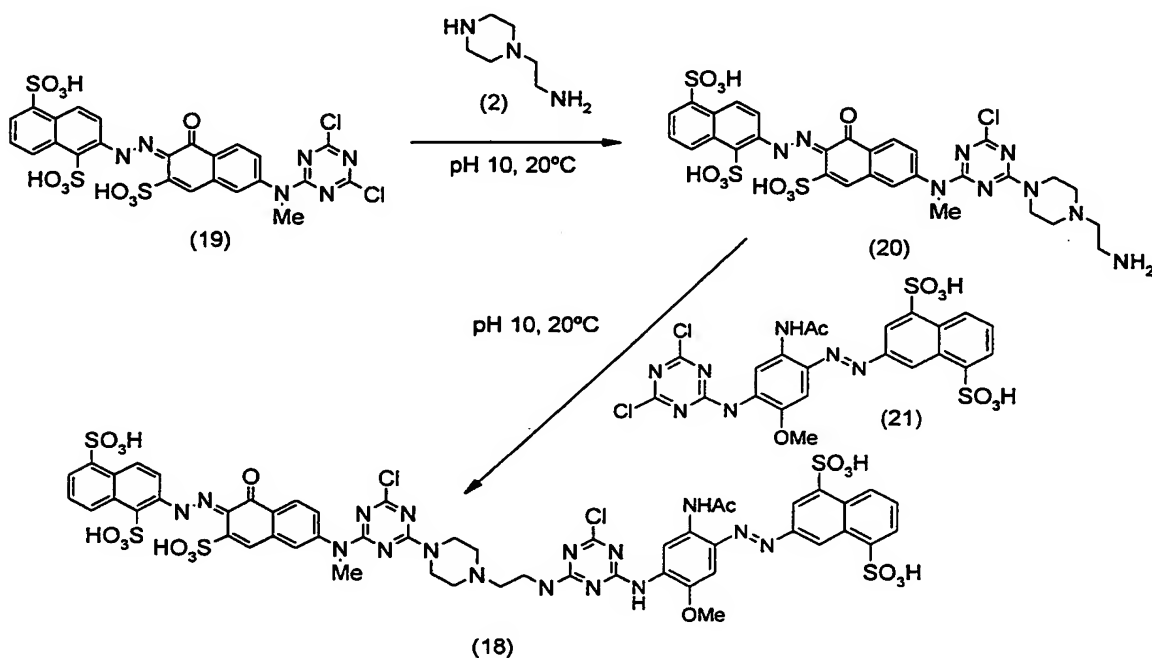
Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	λ max/nm
29	l	u	420, 626
30	p	v	416, 616
31	l	t	440, 622
32	p	t	426, 622
33	q	s	451, 619
34	p	s	426, 623
35	r	s	620
36	l	w	454, 601
37	q	w	452, 599
38	p	w	416, 636

Example 39

10 1-(2-aminoethyl) piperazine (2.6g, 0.02 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of the orange dichlorotriazinyl dye (19) (0.02 mol) in water (400 mls) at ambient temperature and pH6. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with sodium carbonate solution and maintained at this pH for 20 minutes, yielding a solution of the orange dye (20). To this solution was added the yellow dichlorotriazinyl

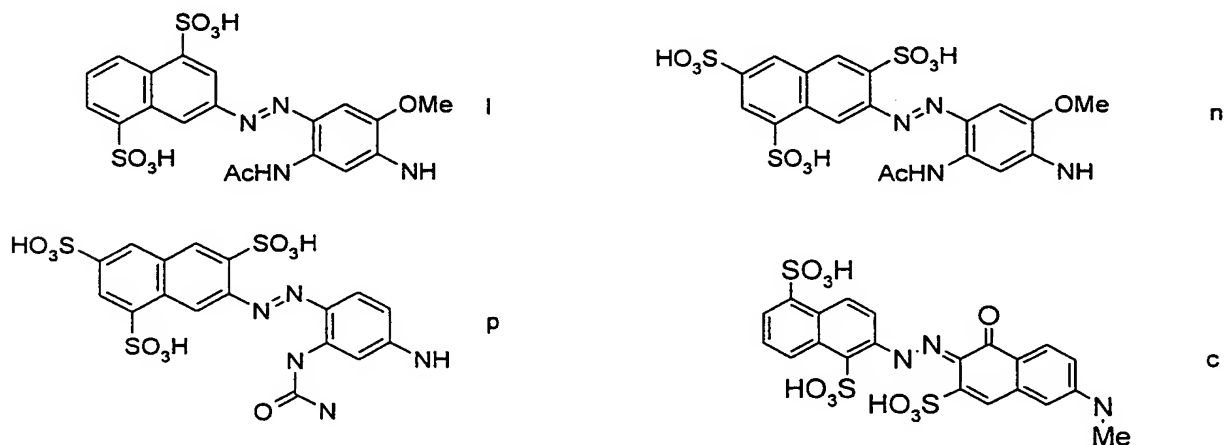
dye (21) (0.02 mol) and the solution was maintained at pH 10 and ambient temperature for 48 hours. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2N HCl and the dye precipitated by the addition of NaCl. The precipitated dye was filtered off, salt removed by dialysis and dried to give the expected dye (18) (16.0g).

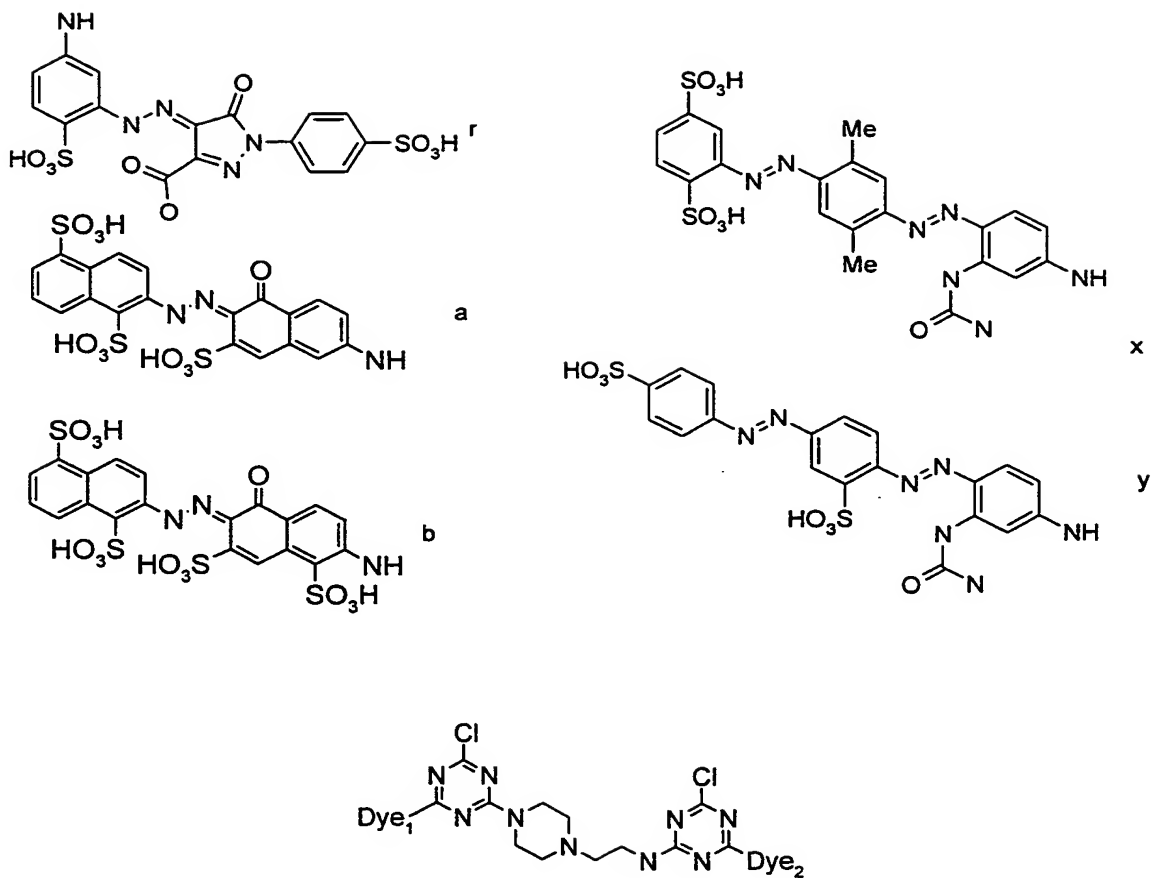
- 5 ($\lambda_{\max} = 485\text{nm}$, $\epsilon = 46000$, $\nu_{\frac{1}{2}} = 115\text{nm}$). Other analytical data were in full agreement with the expected structure.



Examples 40-56

- 10 Following exactly analogous procedures as described in Example 39 the following dyes were synthesised.





5

Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$
40	b	x	458
41	b	y	472
42	c	y	468
43	a	x	449
44	c	x	457
45	a	y	458
46	a	p	481
47	a	r	483
48	a	l	483
49	n	p	435
50	c	n	485

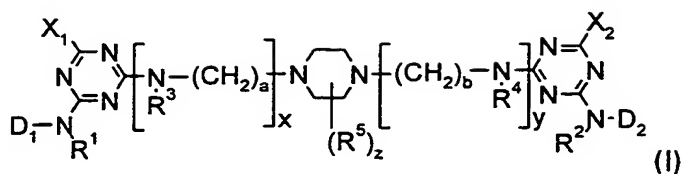
Example	Dye 1	Dye 2	λ max/nm
51	n	c	486
52	n	l	441
53	l	n	444
54	p	r	416
55	l	r	416
56	l	p	424

5

10

Claims

1. A dyestuff of the formula I



wherein

each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵, independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;

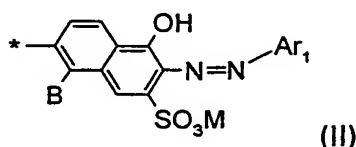
10 each of X_1 and X_2 , independently, is a labile atom or group;

each of x and y , independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1;

each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, $a > b$; and

z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

D_1 is a group of the formula II



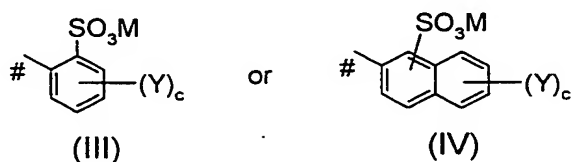
wherein

B is H or SO₃M;

M is H, an alkali metal, an ammonium ion or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal;

20 * indicates the bond to the triazinylamino group;

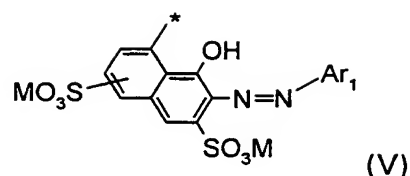
Ar₁ is a group of the formula III or of the formula IV



wherein

the or each Y independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group, c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

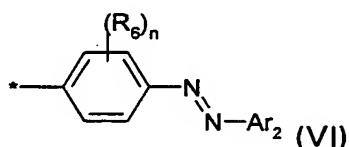
D₁ is a group of the formula V



wherein

M, * and Ar₁ are defined as given above; or

5 D₁ is a group of the formula VI



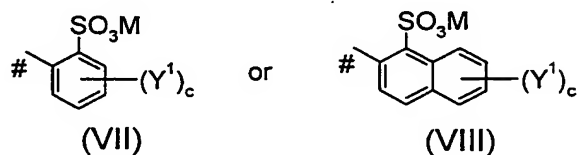
wherein

* is defined as given above

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

10 the or each R₆ independently is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, NHCONH₂, NHCO(C₁-C₄)-alkyl, SO₃M or halogen;

Ar₂ is a group of the formula VII or of the formula VIII



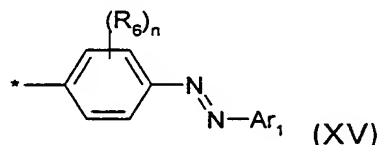
15 wherein

the or each Y¹ independently is SO₃M or an alkyl group or - N=N-Ar₃,

wherein Ar₃ is an optionally substituted phenylene or naphthylene moiety;

c is 0, 1 or 2, M is defined as given above and # indicates the bond to the azo group; or

20 D₁ is a group of the formula (XV)



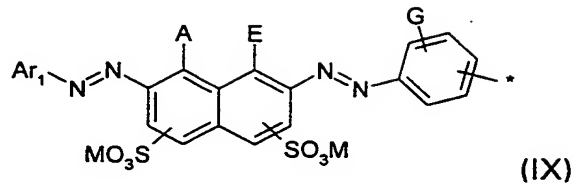
wherein R⁶, Ar₁, n and * are defined as given above

D₁ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine

chromophore;

D₂ is a group of the formula II; or

D₂ is a group of the formula IX



wherein

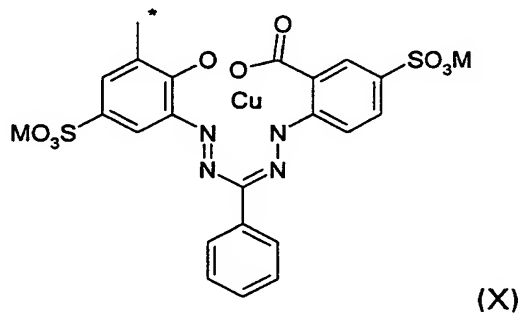
A and E are independently OH or NH₂ and A ≠ E;

G is H, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, SO₃M or halogen; and

Ar₁, M and * are defined as given above; or

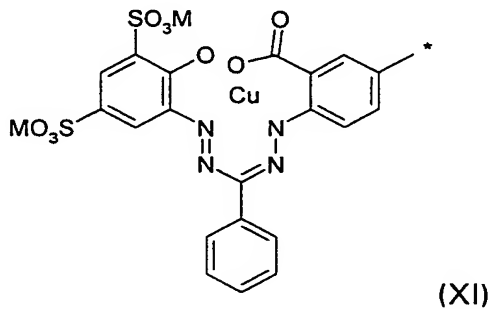
10 D₂ is a group of the formula VI; or

D₂ is a group of the formula X



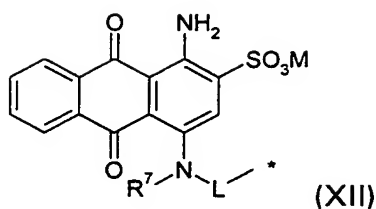
wherein M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XI



wherein M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XII



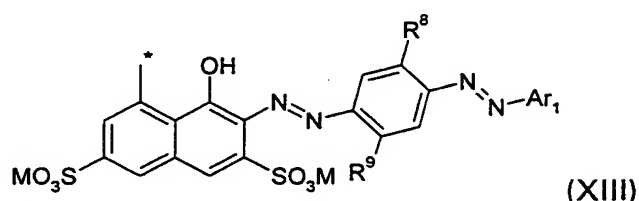
wherein

R⁷ is H or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

L is a divalent moiety and

M and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XIII

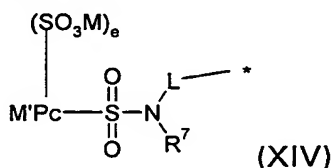


wherein

R⁸ and R⁹, independently, are H, halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy;

and M, Ar₁ and * are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XIV



wherein

M' is a metal atom;

Pc is a phthalocyanine chromophore;

e is < 4; and

M, L and R⁷ are defined as given above; or

D₂ is a group of the formula XV; or

D₂ is an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

2. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein D₁ and D₂ both are a group of the formula (II), with the proviso, however, that D₁ ≠ D₂ or D₁ = D₂ if R¹ ≠ R².

3. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (II) and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IX).

5

4. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (V) and

D₂ is a group of the formula (XV).

10 5. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (XV) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

D₂ is a group of the formula (IX), a group of the formula (X), a group of the formula (XI), a group of the formula (XII), a group of the formula (XIII) or a group of the formula (XIV).

15

6. A dyestuff of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein

D₁ is a group of the formula (II), a group of the formula (VI) or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore; and

20

D₂ is a group of the formula (VI), or an azoacetoacetamidoaryl, azopyridone, azopyrazolone or an azopyrimidine chromophore.

7. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 6, wherein X₁ and X₂ are halogen, preferably chlorine.

25

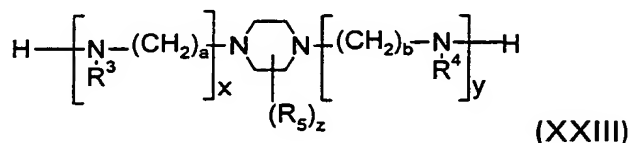
8. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 7, wherein M is H or an alkaline metal, preferably sodium.

9. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 8, wherein R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are H.

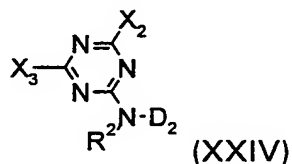
30

10. A dyestuff as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 9, wherein $a = b = 2$ with $x = 0$ and $y = 1$ or $x = 1$ and $y = 0$.

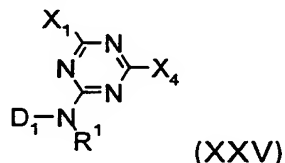
11. A process for preparing a dyestuff of formula I as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 10 by reacting a piperazine compound of the formula XXIII



wherein R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , a , b , x , y , and z are defined as given in claim 1, with a compound of the formula XXIV



wherein R^2 , X_2 and D_2 are defined as given in claim 1 and X_3 is a labile atom or a group capable of reaction with an amine, preferably chlorine, and with a compound of the formula XXV



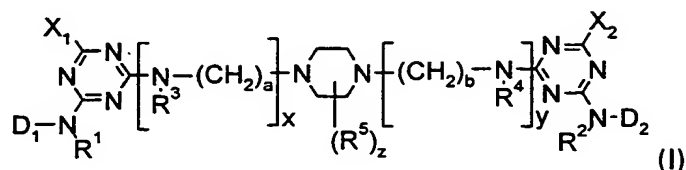
wherein R^1 , X_1 and D_1 are defined as given in claim 1 and X_4 has one of the meanings of X_3 .

12. A process for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fibre materials in which a dyestuff of the formula I according to one or more of claims 1 to 10 is used.

Abstract

Fibre Reactive Azo Dyes

5 The present invention refers to dyestuffs of the formula I



wherein

- 10 each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 , independently, is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group;
- each of X_1 and X_2 , independently, is a labile atom or group;
- each of x and y , independently, is 0 or 1 and at least one of x and y is 1;
- each of a and b is 2 to 5 and when each of x and y is 1, $a > b$; and
- 15 z is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and
- wherein the variables D_1 and D_2 are defined as given in claim 1, processes for their preparation and their use for dyeing and printing hydroxy- and/or carboxamido-containing fiber materials.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

